Citizens and strangers are invited to call and examine the fine stock of Boots, Shoes and new style of Gamers, for sule at the BOOTMAKER'S UNION, St Wassatt St., where a large assortment can be found at retail are wholesale prices

Five Thousand vards of Lawns and Muslins sold in one day; how can it be possible ! exclaims every one. Why, they are sold at the low price of one shifting per yard, and are richly worth two shiftings per yard. Also every article of Summer wear must be sold at great beginning. ims per yard, and are richly worth two shillings per yard. Also every article of Summer wear must be sold at great bargains. Bareges, Foulards Silks, Tissues, Barege De Laises, Poplins, Silk and Linen Goods, Parasols, Shawis, Mantillas, Viseties, Crape Shawis, and all kinds of Summer Wear, for men and boys, at a great sacratice, at G. M. Bowing's, 323 Grand-st. corner of Orchard.

Fine French Lawns, warranted fast colors, for is a yard; beautiful Bareges for is 6d, fine Ginghams for is, and Silk Tassues, Grenadines, Foulard Silks, all kinds of Summer Shawls and Mantillas, French Musims, &c. &c. equally cheap, may be obtained at Hyrothocok & Lanpagarray's, 3d Broadway, corner Leonard-st, where not only the babies are served with everything they want in the line of Drs Goods, but where gentlemen will also retheir Gioves, Gravata, Hdkfs., Socks, &c., &c., much cheaper than at gentlemen's furnishing stores.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR .- First GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.

yality Ready made white and colored Grass and Linco
Coats, Zephyr Cloth, Merino, Alexac, and Luster do.,
single milled Cassimere, Merino, Bombazine and Drilling
Pantaloons, with a large assortment of Linen, Marseilles
and other Vesta at our usual moderate prices.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., 231 Broadway.

American Hotel.

HEADS OF FAMILIES READ THIS. -BUSH'S Aromatic Cordial is a certain and safe remody for Diarries, Dysentery and Summer Complaint, and if a little of this pleasant compound is used daily in fauches there would be not few deaths to record of the abre discases. If can be had of Drugrass generally—in large bottles price 30 cents, Principal Depot 319 Greenwich, cor. of Duane-st.

jyle 7tMW&F4

AN EPITAPH OF THE RATS. Here hex, within the arms of death.
Six thousand rats desrived of breath—
Murdered by Lyon's Pills.
For Lyon sold, and house wives bought,
We died, and now express the thought,
Our death his pockets fill.
Lyon's Depôt, 427 Broadway

17 KNAPP's Health Restorative Bitters

HAMMOCKS!—LEARY & Co., leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3. 4 and 5. Astor House, Braddess, will this day open several basican Grass Hammocks. COUNTRY ADVERTISING BY W. H. MC-COUNTRY ADVERTISING BY W. II. MC-DALD, 162 Nassau, corner of Ann.—On file the leading newspapers in the United States, for which he has fullest authority to contract for advertising, at the lowest rates charged by the office. He papers are filed in the same manner as the Exchange and other reading-rooms Pamph-lets, with lists of towns, &c. furnished to advertisers.

Readers are reminded of the importance of advertising in the best papers of the country which can be had at V. B. PALMER's Advertising Agence Tribune Buildings

See advertisement of BABBITT's FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall 131 Nassau-st. near the Park.

Books

Received at The Tribune Office for the week cading Saturday July 19.

The Poetical Works of Walliam Wordsworth. Edited by Henry Reed. 2ro. pp. 727. Philadelphia Troutman & Hayes, New York: Sold by Mark H. Newman & Co. The Inventor's Manual of Logal Principles and Goide to the Patent Office. Rv George Ticknow Curtis. Plano, pp. 228. It aton: Philips, Sampson & Co. Wy Adopted Country: A Poem. B. George Rogers. Bluo. pp. 74. J. C. Ricker. Hudson River and the Hudson River Radfrod. W. C. Leoke & Co.

The Mysteries of St. Louis. A Tale of the West. By Heary Bournstein. St. Louis.

The Serial and Oral Method of Teaching Languages. By L. Manesca. Plano pp. 315. Thomas, Coperthwaite & Co. Sold by G. Putinan.

A Collection of College Words and Customs. Plano pp. 319. Cambridge: John Bartlett.

PERIODICALS AND SERIALS.

The Illustrated Fundy Christian Almanae for 1854 American Tract Society.

ican Tract Society.

The Prisoner's Friend. Aug. Fowlers & Wells.

The History of Ireland by Thomas Wright. No. 31. John Tallis & Co.

The London Art Journal. July. C. S. Francis & Co.

Tallis's Dramate Magnaine. May. John Tallis & Co.

The Ladies' bepository. July. Sold by B. B. Hullock.

Tallis's Library Ecition of Shalespere. No. 4. John Tallis & Co.

& Co.

Feterson's Macazine. Aug. Dewitt & Davenport.
The Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review. July. Sold by Robert Carter & Brother.
Dictionary of Mechanics. No. 34, D. Apoleton & Co.
London Labor and the London Poor. No. 8. Harper & Brothers.

Brothers

Brother

Freedom of Speech in Georgia The following proceedings appear in the Au-

urta (Ga.) Republic WARRENTON, (Ga.) Thursday, July 10. This day the citizens of the town and County met in the Court House at 8 o'clock, A. M. On motion, Thomas F. Persons, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Mr. Wm. H. Pilcher, requested to

t as Secretary.
The object of the meeting was stated by the

Whereas, our community has been thrown into con resion by the presence among us, of one Nathan Bird Watson, who halls from New-Haven, (Conn.) and

watson, who has been promulgating abolition sentiments publicly and privately, among our people—sentiments at war with our institutions, and intolerable in a slave community—and also been detected in visiting suspicious negro houses, as we suppose, for the purpose of inetting our slave and free negro population to insurrection and insubordination.

The meeting having been organized, Win. catson, Esq., offered the following Resolution.

which, after various expressions of opinion, was enanimously adopted to wit:

Resolved, That a Committee of ten be appointed by

Krooked, That a Committee of ten be appointed by the Chairman for the purpose of making arrangements to expel Nathun Bird Watson, an avowed abolitionist, who has been in our village for three or four weeks, by 12 o'clock this day, by the Georgia Raifroad cars, and that it shall be the duty of said Committee to escort the said Watson to Camak, for the purpose of hipment to his native land.

The following gentlemen, were named as that

Committee: Wm. Gibson Ommittee:
Wm. Gibsen. E. Cody, J. M. Roberts, J. B. Huff,
H. Pottle, E. A. Brinkley, John C. Jennings, Geo.
V. Dickson, A. B. Rogers and Dr. R. W. Hubert.
On motion, the Chairman was added to that

it was, on motion

It was, on motion Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting, with a minute description of the said Watson, be be forwarded to the publishers of the Augusta papers, with the request that they, and all other publishers of papers, in the slaveholding States, publish the same for a sufficient length of time.

Description.—The said Nathan Bird Watson is a man of dark complexion, hazle eyes, black hair, and wears a heavy beard—me issues five feet eleven and three-quarter inches—has a quick step and walks with his toes inclined inward, and a little stooped-shouldered—now wears a check coat, and white pants—says he is twenty-three years of age, but will pass for twenty-five or thirty. ouss for twenty-five or thirty.

On motion the meeting was adjourned.
THOMAS F. PERSONS, Chairman.
WILLIAM H. PILEMER, SCOTTARY. [The Press of the United States, South as well as North, has very properly expressed its indignation in view of the arrest and imprisonment of an American citizen by the Government of Austria merely because he was suspected of sympathising too closely with the 'rebels' of Hungary. But here is a citizen of Connecticut, entitled by the express letter of the Constitution to all the provileges of a citizen in every State of the Union, who yet is made an outlaw in Georgia merely because he dares to express his honest hatred of a system of Slavery a hundred-fold more galling than that of the Hungarous. Slaveholders may travel all over the North and atter their sentiments with perfect impunity-even the Abolitionists will rende them to free their minds, but a Northern man travelag South, if known to be earnestly opposed to Slavery, and especially if he be identifed with any organized movement against it, must either belie his scattments or he silent upon making a railroad through them. And as before is gone, and only oppression and pain of Lynch law. Let us not, however, be impatient; this state of things cannot always last.

THE ORIO PRESS .- The Lebanov Wesera Stor which was first started in 1806 by Judge Mc-Lean of the U.S. Supreme Court, has been greatly · nlarged and improved. It is an able Whig paper and edited by Mr Denny.

- Robert McBratney, late of Detroit. has resumed the editorial control of the Yeura Turch Light, a valuable Whig sournal.

MANUAL LABOR SCHOOLS IN WISCONSIN.—
A meeting was held at Sheboygan, (Wis.) on the 10th inst., to take into consideration the proposition of establishing a University combining the advantages of annual labor with mental discipline: containing instruments of country in ten years, as was formerly done in fifty by the turnpike.

Doubtless another view the Government of emigrants who ventured thither have of emigrants who ventured thither have MANUAL LABOR SCHOOLS IN WISCONSIN. -

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 21, 1851.

For Europe.
The next number of The Tribune for Euro Circulation will be issued TO-MORROW MORN-ING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Canada sails from Boston on Wednesday at 120'clock.

THE PACIFIC .- No news of the 'Pacific' up to the hour of going to press. She is now in her twelfth day, and may be expected at any moment.

Enropenn and North American Bailway. Since we wrote a late article upon the subject of the European and North American Railway, we have perused the correspondence between Earl Grey, the English Secretary of Colonial affairs, and Joseph Howe, a special agent sent to England last Winter by the Province of Nova Scotia to obtain the aid of the British Government in constructing this work.

Mr. Howe performed the duties of his mission with great faithfulness and ability. and his efforts were crowned with signal success. His exposition of the condition, capacities and claims of the Provinces is singularly neat, lucid and comprehensive: and the arguments he addresses to the British Government in behalf of the enterprise are apt, foreible and convincing. Nothing could be done better. His two dispatches to Earl Grey have won for him a reputation second to that of no public man in the Eastern Provinces. They show him to be a man of most excellent parts, and a refreshing example of intelligence, energy, hopefulness and industry. If either the Halifax and Quebec, or the North American and European Railway, or both, are speedily constructed, (of which there now seems to be strong probability.) Mr. Howe must be set down as the man who has breathed into those enterprises the breath of life. The British Government has had before

it for many years the project of a Railway from Halifax to Quebec. The result of its deliberations was some time since formally communicated to the Provinces, in a refusal to afford any aid to the project. Such was the state of things when Mr. Howe went over. His dispatches to Earl Grey roused the attention of the Government anew to the subject, and have constrained a reversal of its former decision. The results of his mission are, that the British Government now offers to guarantee the bonds of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick, for a loan of a sufficient sum to construct a Railway from Halifax to Quebee, with a branch from it to the State of Maine, on the line of the projected North American and European Road; and the money is offered by British capitalists, on these bonds, so guaranteed, at an interest of 31 per cent. Shortening the proposed line of the Quebec and Halifax Road, by making it ascend the valley of the St. John. which is its most feasible route, the united length of the two Roads, supposing them to diverge at the head of the Bay of Fundy. would be not far from 700 miles, and the cost about four millions sterling. What is now wanting to secure the early completion of both Roads, and all that is wanting, is the decision of the Provincial Governments to they can have it.

The question now is, will they do it? Acting under the advice of Earl Grev, Mr. Howe has recently visited New-Brunswick and Canada to consult the Governments of those Provinces in regard to the enterprise. Nova Scotia is ready and earnest to embark in the project, and only awaits the action of

her sister Provinces. We observe that Earl Grey does not favor the expenditure on the ground of the work being a money-making investment. Mr. Howe, on this point, partake of the in the eyes of the world. enterprising and adventurous spirit of the

this work, is, that it is to be an important link in the chain of communication from the great West through her Provinces to Europe. Even now the eye of English statesmen may be tracing this line not only through to Quebec, but thence westward is not broken. They believe in Kossuth along the great lakes to the Pacific.

We have not the facts by which we can form an accurate judgment of what the Provinces of Canada and New-Brunswick happen. No great convulsion is required will do in regard to this project. Canada in Europe to restore freedom and her hero has long desired a railway to Halifax, and to Hungary; and in the present state of it seems probable she will readily embrace the terms upon which it can now be constructed. The concurrence of New-Bruss- materials, ready to explode at the most triwick is less certain. The operation of the | fling shock, a day, an hour may change the scheme will be to make Halifax the empo- whole face of things. Indeed, it seems rium of British North America, which does hardly possible that the French elections not exactly square with the notions of the and the year 1852 should pass away withcommercial capital of New-Brunswick .- out a new upheaval in which Hungary can-Still, we think there are no insuperable ob- not but participate. stacles to an ultimate concurrence of view between the three Provinces.

The American projectors of the Euro-

to side with the New-Branswick people in construction of their line. We feel a lively the memorial replies in the most lucid interest in the measure, as all must, and cordially welcome the encouraging prospect now held out for this essential shortening of the distance between the old world and the new. But whether the object will be best | a nation can ever be punished by its sovereign with promoted by renouncing the plan of Mr. Howe and the British Government, and pushing the European and North American coad by itself, may admit of question. Mr. the bloody path of revolution It is enough t Howe informs us, however, in a speech delivered in St. John since his return, that he was offered the money in England to build this road by itself, on the credit of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick alone, at five per cent. interest. This offer certainly looks very favorably for its con- gave his a read sanction to the whole H. The struction, independently of the Quebec line, and of all action of the British Government. We are glad to see that these provinces stand so well "at home." There are searcely more than one or two of our States that could make so good a bargain, But we doubt not that the proffered guaranty of the National Government upon their bonds, did much to establish their credit with capitalists; and if there is no question that the money can be got at this rate, with the prevailing feeling in both Provinces in favor of the enterprize, we do not know but it is the most politic course for its friends to press on without reference to the Quebec and Halifax road. At any rate, from what we now see, we have but little doubt that ommenced, and when once undertaken, its ces one of them, the noble Count Batthy completion will be sure speedily to follow. We trust, and are strongly inclined to believe that five years will see a continuous go on in their construction. They have line of Railroad from New-York to Halifax. only to say they will take the money to and the water-passage between America by been the champion of order and of freedom, and make the Road on the proposed terms, and and Europe thus reduced to five or six it was the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, which days. At the rate run on one day by the was guilty of resisting the laws, by which justice steamship Union, on her late trip from New-Orleans hither, it would even now take but five days and a-half to accomplish the distance between Halifax and Galway. the war. Austria, conquered by Hungary, confe And we certainly cannot imagine that we have reached the maximum speed of Atlantic steaming, to say nothing of what may be done by new inventions not yet brought struggle. Hungary is prostrated, yet its eternal into general notice.

The Fate of Hangary.

Since the tragic Fourteenth of August. On the contrary, he considers that the when at Vilagos the Hougarian Gorgey Quebee and Halifax road will do no more surrendered to the Russians the last hope of at first than pay its working expenses. He his country, the fate of that gallant nation cruelties practiced on the defenders of Hungary places his advocacy on the score of its im- has worn daily a gloomier aspect. The were wanton outrages, and the confiscation of portance in a public point of view. It will Austrian Government has heaped upon it their property, was only violent robbery; it puts connect the two principal military stations all the burdens which a victor imposes on a of England on this continent. And by con- conquered people. The oldest Constitution reduce the present distance between Canada system of centralization; not merely the and the mother country; and it will make legislature, which cared for the welfare and that Province at all seasons easily accessi- watched to preserve the liberties of the that she only wished to destroy the laws given in ble, whereas she is now shut out from in- land, has been extinguished, but even March, 1848, although they were accepted and tercourse with the parent State for almost the municipal institutions have made sanctioned by the King With what right then half the year, excepting across American way for a hungry swarm of foreign officials. does she overthrow the legal provisions which territory. It will open the vast forests of Industry, which the disastrous consequences New-Brunswick to the settler. They will of the war had already ruined, has been be sought by the over-crowded population overwhelmed with new taxes that have it is true, that no man can legally be King of at home, and at the same time that emigra- rendered its recovery impossible. "Popu- Hangary without having been swom on the tion will afford relief to the mother country, larity," exclaim the Austrian journals, "is Constitution, and crowned according to law :the Province will reap the advantage of the | not what we seek in Hungary, but money " if it is true, that Hungary is by right a free and labors of the emigrants in subduing the Money to support an army of half a million. wilderness and in adding to its revenues. and to give to a thrice bankrupt treasury The ideas of the British Government and the means of keeping up a delusive show by what excuse can the Austrian Government

With all this there seems to be nothing age. The plan is to promote the settlement before Hungary but decay and desolation of vast tracts of wilderness country by without end. All that gave her strength in former days the building of a good turu- misery supply its place. Houses lie pike was the best method of inviting settlers in ruin, fields are deserted, vinevards into an uninhabited district, so now, in these overgrown with weeds. Absorbed in high pressure times, when people move the Austrian empire and submitted to more rapidly and in greater masses, it is all the inflictions that greedy and mercidown the rail and put on the locomotive, to life to be found for the exhausted body ! draw in population by thousands upon an. Some have supposed that a German cultivated lands, and that such an agency will emigration might be poured into those fertile plains, and carry civilization and lado as much for the settlement of a new

come back, convinced by experience that the attempt was futile, and that only failure and misery could await new settlers under such circumstances.

Still the spirit of the Hungarian people as much as ever, and expect their nation's regeneration from his return. Nor is it possible to say that such an event may not soon doubt and weakness, when every country seems but a vast magazine of revolutionary

Meanwhile the prominent Hungarian exiles have prepared a memorial and protest But at present the preferences of New- against the absorption of their country into Brunswick appear to be in favor of the con- the Austrian monarchy. This document, struction of the European and North Amer- which has been communicated to the Engcan road by itself; or if not this, then of a lish, French and Sardinian Governments, scheme which shall embrace all the roads and as we understand to that of the United of that Province now projected. There is States also, shows beyond dispute that this an impatient desire for a railroad communi- absorption grossly violates every pledge of cation with the States, and the belief is Austria in times past, and is as illegal in that such a road will pay while it is be- form as it is revolutionary and tyrannical in lieved that the Quebec and Halifax road will spirit. To the only argument by which it can be justified, namely: that Hungary revolted against the legal and proper demands pean and North American road are inclined of the legitimate government, and that the government is thereby authorized to treat these views, and to hold to the independent her in all respects as a conquered country. manner, and to this part of it we invite the Webbs, all and singular. It is as follows

"Without entertaining the question, whether the loss of its Constitution and its independence which left the ground of justice and the law Which of the two was it that hastened to enter an be denied or called in question. I. The Dis of them accepted each article by itself, and d laws, in the public records, and in the treatween Austria and Hungary experienced no I not take up arms until the Ban of Croatia eason by the Hungarian King, but who had a secret understanding with the Austrian Govern ment, invaded the Hungarian territory with an Austrian and Croatian army, and thus in fact, ar was commenced upon the King of Hungary entrance of the Austrian invading army into ingary, in December, 1848, the Hungarian maon sent agents with proposals of peace to the eld them in arrest; nor has Europe ye every endeavor to preserve peace, and it was Austria which brought upon it war.

"We need not say any thing on the issue save itself only by the aid of its most dangerous rival, and by means of treachery. Europe looked upon this alliance in silence, without feeling called on to interfere in the unhappy rights remain intset. With what pretense does the House of Austria now seek to justify itself Will it maintain that the war of 1848-49 was a war of conquest, and that Hungary is a conquered country! Then it confesses that the executions, the incarcerations and the other might in the place of right, and justifies the usof force, whenever the occasion is presented.

"Or will Austria contend to-day, that she car necting these political and commercial capi- of Europe, which so many Hapsburg mon- reed on the war only against a party! Did she tals, it will tend to the consolidation of her | archs had sworn to observe, has been abol- not repeatedly assert this during the war, and American possessions. It will essentially ished to make way for the modern despotic yet as soon as the victory was secured, did she not deprive the whole nation of its Constitu

"Has she not declared in the face of Europe. were in force before March, 1818 ' If it is true that the right of succession in Hungary cannot be changed without the consent of the nation .-independent State, whose Constitution and laws cannot be changed without the consent of the Pragmatic Sanction: She has destroyed this with her own hand, in the hostile encreachments which she has made, as well as in the Charter tory of Hungary, and overthrew her Constitution Austria has no pretense for incorporating Hungary in the German Contederacy but brute vio lence. But this is nothing else than club-right the strength of Revolution, and of Civil War In a word, if Austria, only desired the restorabelieved that it is only necessary to lay less governors can impose, where is new asserted she had no right to destroy the Constitution of peace and faw, as she has so often tion of Hungary and divide her territory; if on the other hand she took the ground of conquest. she thus gave the right to the

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS .- We have received by the California Mails, which arrived in the Crescent City, full files of all the California, Oregon Doubtless another view the Government | ferred it to new owners; but the companies | and Sandwich Island papers. We first nothing, how-

Reform, Social and Personal. To the Editors of

In The Weekly Tribune of July 5, I find under the above caption, a few editorial comments upon some paragraphs quoted from the Paris correspondent of the New-York Observer, upon which I ask the privilege of commenting in turn through your columns.

columns.
In your remarks there, you present very briefly, and distinctly, the grand issue between yourselves and the Evangelical Christian Church, as to the

and the Evangelical Christian Caurch, is to the TRUE REPORN.

The correspondent of The Observer thinks that the grand panages for the French, is the "revival of true Christian Faith, which is the power of God."

You think their highest want is a melioration of their political and social state. And you ask "Why will not those sectarian apostles who refuse to consider the problems of pauperism, popular discontent and growing immortality, and who reject everything they call Socialism, because it does not aim first of all to make men abstractly better' as individuals, study a little the significance of the miracle of the loaves and fishes recorded in the New-Testament." See also your remarks upon the N. Y. Recorder, in The Tribane of June 21. See also the whole tone and spirit of your paper. d spirit of your paper. Now, Sir, I cannot expect to occupy your column

Now Sir, I cannot expect to occupy your columns or any great extent with strictures upon your views. But as a constant reader and subscriber, and as a rue friend to all real human smeltoration in this resent life, and as one of those whom you (not very landsomely, I think) style "sectarian aposities," I wish, in behalf of the Church and its ministry, to

call your attention to three points

First: It has been generally believed that the human soul is immortal and that its present life is but a

e is spent. Now, Sir, you must surely admit that if this comsow, Sir, you must share that a man that our own prompile—the grand basis of all religion—is use, then he is doing most and best for his fellowmen who labors, if even with very moderate success, o persuade them to live here in such a manner as to ecure their highest well being in that measureless ternity which is to come. Have we not a right, hen, to expect that reformers of the school to which the property and all others of whatever stripe, will then, to expect that reformers of the school to which then, to expect that reformers of the school to which you belong, and all others, of whatever stripe, will be one of these things, viz. Deny openly and manifully the principle of general belief above mentioned, or else prove that the tendency of the preaching of the Gospel is not to form a character which will secure well-being in eternity or else-acknowledge that the Christian ministry is "bitting the nail on the head" margest of all hear! Thave yet to see either of these three things done by any of those who find most fault will us.

Second: But if you dony any part of the component principle above incutioned, you will surely admit principle above incutioned, you will surely admit

e above mentioned, you will surely admi-in has a soul, is a being, hinking, feeling soundhing within, and that this something sealing, seasothog within, and that this something in reality constitutes the man, and is the seat of all his true hoppiness, strength, honor and glory,—in a word,—of all his truest and highest well-being. If so, the root of all character, and the ground of all true advantage of the soul, and he is surely "hitting the nather the soul, and he is surely "hitting the nather the soul, and he is surely "hitting the nather the soul, and he is surely "hitting the nather the soul, and he is surely "hitting the nather the soul, and we refer the soul, even though with moderate success.

May we not expect you to show, furly and reasonably, which of the points in this argument is false, or else show that the Christian Ministry is not laboring to reform the soul at its root and core, or else as knowledge that we are the truest Reformers.

Thord: But setting aside all this, and taking the lowest sensuous view of what constitutes the highest human well-being, granting that "the life is not more than meat," we still claim that the Gospel as we preach it, is the truest Reformer extant, because it tends in the end more effectionally than any other pow-

tends in the cold more effectually than any other power to promote the sensions well-being in question. This is shown by Reason and History. Reason tenches that such motives, thoughts, and themes as the Gospel branes to act upon the mind are more effectual than any other powers, to awaken both intellect and virtue, and these two are the most effectual promoters of even sensious happiness. And all history shows that precisely those nations which have fell most of the powers of the Gospel, have been need strong, great and happy. May we not expect the fallacy of this argument to be fairly shown or even we admitted to be the True Retormers. CLERTOL'S.

We welcome to our columns a critic whose temper and manuer so well befit a man, not to say a minister, and proceed to

Our correspondent somewhat mistakes our position. We did not say that melioration of the political and social state was the highest want of the French laborers. but rather their first want. The idea we endeavored to enforce was that to attempt the religious instruction of a people whose daily bread is most precarious, and who are familiar with starvation and misery and vices thence arising, must be comparatively uscless; and that the thing which should first be secured them was freedom and security from intense poverty and pauperism. This, we are ready to admit with our cor. respondent, is only preliminary to other and higher developments, but we contend that it is an indispensable preliminary. For what should we think of a surgeon who should stop to address a patient suffering from a broken leg, with elaborate admonitions as to the wrongfulness of the objurgations which intense pain provoked him to use, and with appeals to his moral sentiments, instead of proceeding with all possible dispatch to set the fractured limb and compose his mind by relieving his body? Or what man would commit the practical absordity of preaching on the duties of religion and morals to persons famishing with langer, when there was bread and meat at hand to supply their wants, instead of feeding them first and instructing them after-

This very absurdity seems to us to be ommitted by those who insist first and only apon individual reformation, overlooking or rejecting as "Infidel Socialism" all plans which provide for concentrating the popuation upon the land; associating agriculture with the various mechanic trades : presecuting labor, commerce and domestic consumption on the most efficient principles of justice and economy : securing to the producer the full amount of his product and the utmost advantages in its use; adding to rural life the attractions and benefits of cities, and thus withdrawing from those great plague-spots and necessary evils in the present social order the masses there kept in poverty and exposed to temptation .-And we say that were teachers like our correspondent to look earnestly and carefully into the practicability of such a social change, and to use their talents and weight of character in effecting it, they would be doing a work of inestimable value and indispensable necessity for the cases of genine religion and morality.

-But as it is, most of them, we are sorry to say, imitate the Levite of old and pass ov on the other side.

We might here dismisss the strictures of our correspondent, without considering what he says about the soul and its destiny, especially as the subject is one already extensively controverted among religious denominations, and it does not lie within the sphere of our journal to take part in that dispute. Of course we have our private by no means follows that it was omitted from the convictions, but whether orthodox or het- oration as pronounced. Accordingly we decline rodox, this is not the place to advocate or acceding to the request now made, though fate of men for all eternity be irrevocably fixed by their action for a few years in a gyman spoken of was named by him in the delivery of his oration as our correspondent charged. world where they choose not their birth, our readiness lay that denishere

nor control their education, nor direct the circumstances and influences of their life, it becomes unspeakably important that in all these respects they should have everything possible to favor uprightness, justice, humanity and trust in a beneficent Providence. But how can classes who are involuntarily paupers and beggars be made upright, just, friendly and religious? Plainly the first requisite is that they should be elevated out of pauperism and beggary, and secured against the danger of lapsing again into that state. It is a mistake to labor exclusively or mainly to reach the core and root of their souls till that is done; those who do it may be true and sincere reformers, but we cannot call them wise ones.

Our correspondent concludes by urging the supreme potency of Christian principles, even in respect of sensuous well-being. We fully admit the divine worth of those principles, in every sphere, and therefore seek to have them applied and incorporated in the organization of labor, commerce and social relations. All that we contend for is that the Golden Rule should not merely be taught to individuals, but made the very pivot and method of the social structure itself. And just in proportion as this is done, especially in respect of the production, distribution and consumption of the fruits of the earth and of human industry, just in that proportion must the nation be independent. powerful, intelligent, virtuous, happy.

Our correspondent may now perhaps, have a clearer perception of the essential point in difference between us.

Beligion and Politics.

New-York, July 15, 1851. To the Editors and publishers of the New-York Tribune

Sins: We warn you not to publish any Sirs: We warn you not to publish any more of Greeleys letters that reflects on Roman Catholicks and their institutions he would be served right if he was detained in some of the very countries, that he passes through, and scourged, and imprisioned, or any other americans that travels only for the very purpose of endeavouring to break down our institutions, that has lived and will live to break him down, and all other white livered miscreants like him. All we ask, is, to leave us alone, we warn you to desist, you are no doubt linked. reants like him. All we are no doubt linked we warn you to desist, you are no doubt linked with assassans that would have destroyed all Rome, and now you still prick them on to deeds of murder cowards at a distance, go their yourselves and you will get your just deserts.

T. Mc—E. We print the letter of Mr. T. Me. just

as he wrote it, with the exception of a clause alluding by name to a person not conneeted with The Tribune, which we have stricken out. We are happy to say that this letter does great injustice to that class of our fellow-citizens for whom it assumes to speak. Most American Catholics, while devotedly attached to their religion, still have independence of mind and republicanism of feeling enough to know that their Church has been me connected with a variety of false and pernicious political institutions, especially in Italy; to say nothing of the abuses which may have crept into its own organization and administration, and which Catholic Governments have often found it necessary to treat in a summary manner. When a candid and plainspoken man comments on these political institutions, or these abuses, they do not regard him as thereby assailing their religion, or as worthy of foul epithets and menaces. Mr. T. Mc. is, however, of another class, which is too numerous in all denominations of men. He has mistaken, however, in sending his letter to The Tribune for publication. He should have sent it to the Freeman's Journal, in whose columns it would have been at home

THE SOUTH CAROLINA GUNS .- After all much of the noise and confusion made on the 4th in South Carolina, was due to the Yankee "Abobitionists." The Editor of the De Ruyter (Made ison Co.) Bonner of the Times, who is now on a visit to Massachusetts, informs his readers as to where the South Carolina munitions of war came from The Editor of the Banner writes:

came from. The Editor of the Bauner writes:

'In Cabotville there is a large establishment for the manufacture of brass cannon of all sizes, both for ball and shell. What seemed a intile covel in the manufacture of these warlike implements, was the fact that instead of the guns being cast with a bore, they are first cast in solid brass blocks, according to the size and shape of the cannon, after which a liole is bored into the solid brass by means of an auger, which corresponds in size to the required ball. We coticed several pieces of silver-ware of most elegant workmanship, swords elegantly finished, with gold plated and silver scabbards. Their gold and silver plating is done by galvanizing. Their chief customer is Uncle Sam. Not long since this company filled an order for the South Carolina Insurgents.—The Nullifiers had first resolved not to patronize an establishment North of Mason and Dixon's line and had accordingly sent their order to a Virgina house but just at the time when the patriots thought their guns ought to be nearly finished, the Old Dominion establishment dropped colors and surrendered to guns ought to be nearly finished, the Old Dominion establishment dropped colors and surrendered to creditors, whereapon the Southern Chivairy saw that they would be obliged either to send to Cabotville for their field orators or to let the Fourth pass without any "peculiar" demonstration from the Carolina Republicans—of the two evils they chose the former and sent their order to Cabotville, offering the proprietors a large bonus if the order could be met u

This will detract much from the "patriotism" of the toasts which were given by the Nullifiers for Home Manufactures. Next year, (before the Fourthit is authoritatively announced,) however, has been fixed upon for the "Independence" of South Carolina, unless the line of 36° 30' is drawn by Congress through California. If this a acceded to the kingdom will tarry a little longer in the Union.

FOURTH OF JULY AT NEW-HAVEN-MR-KETCHUM'S SPEECH .- A correspondent of oucl at New-Havon, having rather severely criticises Mr. Hiram Ketchum's oration, delivered there on the Fourth of July, we are requested to publish some two or three columns from the oration in justification of the grater.

The strictures of our correspondent were to the effect that Mr. Ketchum was guilty of an inpropriety in making a Castle Garden speech on this occasion; and that he was guilty of a further impropriety in repeatedly alluding by name and in a tone of warmth, if not of personality, to a respected elergyman of New-Haven.

We do not see that the portion of the eration we are called on to publish disproves either of the facts stated by our correspondent. It certainly does not disprove that it was " a Castle Garden speech;" and though the name of the clergyman in question is omitted from the report sent us, it express them. But it is certain that if the should Mr. Ketchum wish to deny that the elec-